Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend page 21, line 17 as follows:

$$Tp\_old = n \times (\sout{Tread}\ Treset + Ta + Tread) \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Please amend the paragraph at page 36, line 16 as follows:

In the drive control method for the preparatory read processing according to the ~~sixth~~ fifth embodiment, the reset pulses $\phi T1$, $\phi T2$, ... $\phi Tn/2$, $\phi Tn/2+1$, ... $\phi Tn-1$, and ϕTn are successively applied to the double gate type photosensors 10 through the top gate line 101 connecting the top gate terminals TG in the row direction, starting with the first row and proceeding toward the n-th row at the second pulse interval Tdelay shown in formula (5) so as to start the reset period Treset and, thus, to initialize the double gate type photosensors 10 for each row. When the reset period Treset is terminated, the charge accumulating period Ta is started, with the result that charge (hole) is accumulated in the channel region in accordance with the amount of light incident from the side of the top gate electrode of the double gate type photosensors for each row.

Please amend the abstract at the top of page 46 as follows:

ABSTRACT ~~OF THE DISCLOSURE~~

In a photosensor system formed of a photosensor array including a plurality of photosensors arranged in a two dimensional direction, the intervals of the reset pulse, read pulse and pre-charge pulse applied to each row of the photosensor array are respectively set equal to the sum of the reset period, the read period, and the pre-charge period. It follows that even where the read processing time of a single screen is shortened by allowing the processing cycles for the rows to partially overlap with each other, the reset period, the pre-charge period and the read period are prevented from being overlapped in time with each other, making it possible to perform the read operation accurately.

~~Also, in the drive control method above, the charge accumulating time for the rows is changed after the rows are reset simultaneously or successively, and the read operation is performed. As a result, it is possible to obtain an image read with the charge accumulating periods differing in an amount corresponding to the number of rows, i.e., with the detection sensitivities differing in an amount corresponding to the number of rows, by the read processing of a single screen, making it possible to extract the value~~

~~of an optimum detection sensitivity based on the image data thus obtained. It follows that it is possible to shorten markedly the time required for setting the optimum detection sensitivity.~~

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